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# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 1, 1955  
For actions of June 30, 1955  
84th-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed bill to provide temporary appropriations (including ACP item) and to provide for increased pay costs. House passed mutual security bill. Both Houses received Hoover Commission reports on water resources and power, paperwork management, Pt. 2, and final report. Senate committee reported bill to extend Defense Production Act. Senate passed bill to extend public debt limit. House received conference report on State, Justice appropriation bill.

### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed H. J. Res 366, to authorize transfer of unobligated balances as of June 30, 1955, for retroactive 1955 costs of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, to make indefinite appropriations for this purpose to the extent that the unobligated balances are insufficient, and to provide temporary appropriations for those agencies for which the 1956 appropriations have not yet been enacted (pp. 8202-3, 8240-1). This measure is now ready for the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill (pp. 8154-5, 8212-8). This bill is now ready for the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill (pp. 8151-6, 8218). This bill is now ready for the President.

Received the conference report on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1043) (pp. 8276-8).

2. FOREIGN AID. Passed with amendments S. 2090, the mutual security aid bill (pp. 8218-39, 8242-75). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Vorys to provide that the sense of Congress shall be that loans should be made rather than grants



wherever possible in the foreign assistance program (pp. 8270-1). By a vote of 181 to 51, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Bonner to delete language exempting the shipping of surplus agricultural commodities from the requirement that at least fifty percent must be shipped in American ships (pp. 8256-65). The committee amendment to exempt Public Law 480 shipments from this requirement was ruled out of order (as not being germane) on a point of order raised by Rep. Mills (p. 8272). House conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. (pp. 8218-39, 8242-75).

3. WATER RESOURCES. Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on water resources and power (H. Doc. 208) (pp. 8156-7, 8287).
4. PAPERWORK. Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on paperwork management (H. Doc. 207) (pp. 8156, 8287).
5. ORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the final report of the Hoover Commission (H. Doc. 209) (pp. 8157, 8287).
6. FORESTS. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted several resolutions adopted by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners urging consideration of funds for revegetating the western ranges with browse species; funds for recreational facilities in national forests; regulation of forest-mining procedures; management of game on Federal lands; protesting the disposal of Bankhead-Jones lands; public ownership of forest lands in Arizona; and regulation of water resources and power sites in Western States (pp. 8279-80).
7. WILDLIFE. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted several resolutions adopted by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners urging consideration of H. R. 6502, which would allocate certain funds for Federal aid to States for wildlife preservation (p. 8279).
8. FINANCE. Rep. Patman inserted several newspaper articles relating to credit activities controlled by the Federal Treasury and suggested that the Treasury's measures were to the detriment of the farmer (pp. 8282-6).
9. INFORMATION. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the United States Information Agency to amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (p. 8287).

#### SENATE

10. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years (S. Rept. 696) (p. 8159).
11. PUBLIC WORKS. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, which includes a revision of the provision for financing certain military housing in foreign countries through the furnishing of surplus agricultural commodities (S. Rept. 694) (p. 8159). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8207).
12. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 8176-7). Later in the day the House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 8241-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

INCREASED PAY COSTS, 1955  
TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

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JUNE 30, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 366]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the House Joint Resolution No. 366, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

TITLE I

Title I of the joint resolution is the usual stereotyped continuing resolution to make provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills have not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1.

All of the bills are at advanced stages of legislative procedure and should be finally enacted early in July. In order to maintain necessary service some interim provision must be made pending such final action. The joint resolution provides such interim authority during the month of July.

TITLE II

In recent weeks Congress has enacted Public Laws 68 and 94, retroactively effective to March, increasing the compensation of employees in the various branches of the Government. No appropriation or fund, out of which salaries of Government employees are paid, for the fiscal year 1955 included sums for the payment of this retroactive increased compensation and it will not be possible for these payments to be made until funds are made available.

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## TITLE I

### TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

(a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary (plus increased pay costs pursuant to law) for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1956:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

District of Columbia Appropriation Act;

Public Works Appropriation Act;

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.



1       (4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been  
2 passed by only one House or where an item is included in  
3 only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the  
4 pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the  
5 appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House,  
6 but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate  
7 or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, which-  
8 ever is lower.

9       (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing  
10 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year  
11 1955 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for opera-  
12 tions not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for  
13 in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, plus increased  
14 pay costs pursuant to law, or (2) in the amount or at the  
15 rate specified herein:

16       Legislative branch;

17       Funds appropriated to the President, Emergency fund  
18 for international affairs;

19       President's Commission on Veterans Pensions;

20       Export-Import Bank of Washington;

21       Small Business Administration;

22       Federal Civil Defense Administration, Civil defense func-  
23 tions of Federal agencies (Department of Health, Education,  
24 and Welfare functions only) ;

1 Department of Agriculture, Agricultural conservation  
2 program service (wind-erosion control) ;

3 Department of Defense, Government and relief in occu-  
4 pied areas ;

5 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Conserva-  
6 tion and development of mineral resources (Rifle, Colo-  
7 rado) ; Fish and Wildlife Service, Investigation of resources  
8 (International Convention for High Seas Fisheries) ;

9 Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-  
10 pended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such  
11 programs during the fiscal year 1955 and at a rate for any  
12 individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor :  
13 *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs  
14 shall not exceed the current rate.

15 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and  
16 authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available  
17 until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any  
18 project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enact-  
19 ment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses  
20 without any provision for such project or activity, or (c)  
21 July 31, 1955, whichever first occurs.

22 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and  
23 authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without  
24 regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2)



1 of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures there-  
2 from shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund,  
3 or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable  
4 appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted  
5 into law.

6 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or  
7 authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to in-  
8 itiate or resume any project or activity which was not being  
9 conducted during the fiscal year 1955. Appropriations made  
10 and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all  
11 obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activ-  
12 ity during the period for which funds or authority for such  
13 project or activity are available under this title.

## 14 TITLE II

### 15 INCREASED PAY COSTS

16 For costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted  
17 by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth  
18 Congress, for any branch of the Federal Government or the  
19 municipal government of the District of Columbia, such  
20 amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made  
21 available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appro-  
22 priation, fund, or authorization may be increased pursuant  
23 to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the

1 cost to such appropriation, fund, or authorization of increased  
2 compensation pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-  
3 fourth Congress.

4 SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of  
5 an appropriation, fund, or authorization properly chargeable  
6 with the costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted  
7 by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth  
8 Congress, is authorized to transfer thereto, from the unobli-  
9 gated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or authoriza-  
10 tion under his administrative control and expiring for obliga-  
11 tion on June 30, 1955, such amounts as may be necessary  
12 for meeting such costs.

13 SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section  
14 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the  
15 possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through the  
16 use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall certify  
17 the additional amount required to meet such costs for each  
18 appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative  
19 control, and the amounts so certified shall be added to the  
20 pertinent appropriation, fund, or authorization for the fiscal  
21 year 1955: *Provided*, That any transfer under the authority  
22 of section 202 or any certification made under the authority  
23 of this section by an officer in or under the executive branch  
24 of the Federal Government shall be valid only when  
25 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifications authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the following officers shall be deemed to have administrative control of appropriations, funds, or authorizations available within their respective organizational units—

(a) For the legislative branch:

The Clerk of the House;

The Secretary of the Senate;

The Librarian of Congress;

The Architect of the Capitol;

The Public Printer;

The Comptroller General of the United States:

The Chairman of any commission in or under the legislative branch.

(b) For the judiciary:

The Administrative Officer of the United States Courts.

(c) For the executive branch:

The head of each department, agency, or corporation in or under the executive branch.

(d) For the municipal government of the District of Columbia:

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress,

1 shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section  
2 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C.  
3 665).

4 SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title  
5 shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation,  
6 fund, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

7 (b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pur-  
8 suant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the  
9 Government as of June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no appro-  
10 priation made by this title shall be warranted, and no trans-  
11 fer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15,  
12 1955.

13 (c) A complete report of the appropriations and trans-  
14 fers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not  
15 later than September 15, 1955, by the officers described  
16 in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
17 who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consoli-  
18 dated report not later than October 15, 1955.





[Report No. 1033]

# JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 30, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. J. RES. 366

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30, 1955

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment ; considered, read the third time,  
and passed

*No written Report*

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956,  
providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955,  
and for other purposes.

- 1      *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2      *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of
- 5      applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds,
- 6      for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
- 7      organizational units in each branch of the Government,
- 8      namely:

## TITLE I

## TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

(a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary (plus increased pay costs pursuant to law) for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1956:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Public Works Appropriation Act;

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in



1 only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the  
2 pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the  
3 appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House,  
4 but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate  
5 or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, which-  
6 ever is lower.

7 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing  
8 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year  
9 1955 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for opera-  
10 tions not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for  
11 in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, plus increased  
12 pay costs pursuant to law, or (2) in the amount or at the  
13 rate specified herein:

14 Legislative branch;

15 Funds appropriated to the President, Emergency fund  
16 for international affairs;

17 President's Commission on Veterans Pensions;

18 Export-Import Bank of Washington;

19 Small Business Administration;

20 Federal Civil Defense Administration, Civil defense func-  
21 tions of Federal agencies (Department of Health, Education,  
22 and Welfare functions only) ;

23 Department of Agriculture, Agricultural conservation  
24 program service (wind-erosion control) ;

1 Department of Defense, Government and relief in occu-  
2 pied areas;

3 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Conserva-  
4 tion and development of mineral resources (Rifle, Colo-  
5 rado) ; Fish and Wildlife Service, Investigation of resources  
6 (International Convention for High Seas Fisheries) ;

7 Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-  
8 pended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such  
9 programs during the fiscal year 1955 and at a rate for any  
10 individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor:  
11 *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs  
12 shall not exceed the current rate.

13 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and  
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16 project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enact-  
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18 without any provision for such project or activity, or (c)  
19 July 31, 1955, whichever first occurs.

20 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and  
21 authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without  
22 regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2)  
23 of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures there-  
24 from shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund,  
25 or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable

1 appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted  
2 into law.

3 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or  
4 authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to in-  
5 itiate or resume any project or activity which was not being  
6 conducted during the fiscal year 1955. Appropriations made  
7 and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all  
8 obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activ-  
9 ity during the period for which funds or authority for such  
10 project or activity are available under this title.

## 11 TITLE II

### 12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 For costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted  
14 by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth  
15 Congress, for any branch of the Federal Government or the  
16 municipal government of the District of Columbia, such  
17 amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made  
18 available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appro-  
19 priation, fund, or authorization may be increased pursuant  
20 to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the  
21 cost to such appropriation, fund, or authorization of increased  
22 compensation pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-  
23 fourth Congress.

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1 shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section  
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3 665).

4 SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title  
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6 fund, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

7 (b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pur-  
8 suant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the  
9 Government as of June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no appro-  
10 priation made by this title shall be warranted, and no trans-  
11 fer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15,  
12 1955.

13 (c) A complete report of the appropriations and trans-  
14 fers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not  
15 later than September 15, 1955, by the officers described  
16 in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
17 who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consoli-  
18 dated report not later than October 15, 1955.

Passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





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## JOINT RESOLUTION

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Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

---

JUNE 30, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30, 1955

Reported without amendment; considered, read the third time, and passed

We respectfully point out that the company's proposal to increase school bus fares will raise something less than \$300,000—less than 60 percent of the amount the Wolfson interests will receive in dividends from Capital Transit this year. Capital Transit currently is paying the Wolfsons a 24 percent annual return on their original \$2 million investment.

With all its alleged financial difficulties, Capital Transit Co. seems to have no trouble at all in paying such generous dividends.

Between 1949 and 1954 the Wolfsons have made 325 percent on their original investment. This year's dividend will bring their take to 349 percent—a total of \$7 million.

You have asked for our suggestion as to how this dispute could be settled without interruption of bus and streetcar service. The only fair method we know is submitting the facts to a board of arbitration, as the agreement requires, and letting the board decide the issues on their merits. We believe arbitration is fair to the public, to the company, and to the men.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER J. BIERWAGEN,  
President, Division 689, Amalgamated  
Association of Street, Electric Rail-  
way and Motor Coach Employees  
of America, A. F. L.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I conclude by discussing one other phase of the case, to which the Senator from Maine, the Senator from Maryland, and other Members have already referred.

As the Senator from Maine has pointed out, last year we tried to get the parties to enter into an agreement for voluntary arbitration over and above the arbitration of grievances. In the present contract there is a section providing for voluntary arbitration of grievances, and machinery is set up for determining how the arbitrators shall be selected and how the so-called grievances shall be submitted to arbitration during the life of the contract.

The public has become confused over the arbitration matter, Mr. President. In some of its literature, the union has given the public the impression that the company has agreed to arbitration. But, Mr. President, the company has not agreed to arbitration of disputes over wages, hours, and the conditions of employment which are to govern under a new contract. The company has agreed only to the arbitration of grievances existing during the consideration of the proposed new contract—in short, to arbitration of disputes over the conditions existing at that time, which is very different from agreeing to voluntary arbitration of disputes over the conditions under the new contract.

As to arbitration, Mr. President, let me make clear that I have always opposed, and will continue to oppose, compulsory arbitration, because under compulsory arbitration, management, as well as labor, lose their economic freedom. There is no free collective bargaining around a collective bargaining table if both parties know that sooner or later one of them can force the other into compulsory arbitration, because then compulsory arbitration becomes a substitute for collective bargaining; and whichever side thinks it has the most to gain from collective bargaining will sit around the arbitration table with a stiff neck, and will say, "No, no, no, no,"

knowing that eventually it will be able to require the other party to submit to compulsory arbitration.

But, Mr. President, voluntary arbitration is a good test of the good faith of the parties to the dispute. I particularly recommend voluntary arbitration to the parties engaged in any so-called public-utility industry. I think the advantages to the public under such a situation are such that both management and labor have an obligation to enter into voluntary arbitration agreements of their own writing, not arbitration agreements imposed upon them by government.

In this case we are dealing with an adamant management—and I have seen many similar situations—which takes the position that arbitration will constitute an interference with the rights of management. Mr. President, as I pointed out to Mr. Broadwater, at the committee meeting this morning, I wish to say that the Railway Labor Act of 1926 really carries out the principle of voluntary arbitration, in that under that act the parties have a right to call for either the appointment of an arbitrator or the appointment of an emergency board. A Railway Emergency Board functions as sort of a quasi-arbitrary board. It makes only recommendations to the parties; it does not take from the labor group the right to strike, and it does not take from management the right to refuse to accept the decision of the Board. Under that act, we have not experienced from arbitration the disastrous results which management seemed to fear would come from it. We have not found such a situation to develop in the railway industry.

Furthermore, as I pointed out this morning to Mr. Broadwater, over the last 20 years in the United States, many streetcar strikes and disputes and many transportation disputes have been settled by arbitration.

Furthermore, the record will show that even after a strike occurred, a very, very large number of those disputes were settled by arbitration. So I would not be surprised—even though I recognize that prediction is a dangerous thing—to find that if a strike occurs tonight, even this strike may, in the last analysis, be settled by some form of arbitration.

So, Mr. President, it is perfectly silly and nonsensical for us to suffer the inconvenience and the loss which will result from a work stoppage tonight in the transportation industry in this area, if in the future we find that the dispute is settled by means of arbitration, although arbitration is not possible at this time merely because the management says, "We will not agree to arbitration; we will not agree to have this dispute settled by a third party."

Mr. President, I am always amused by such statements, as I was this morning when I listened to Mr. Broadwater speak of his obligations to the stockholders and to protecting the financial interests of the company from a decision by a third party which does not have the responsibility of management. That is an attack upon the whole judicial process, Mr. President. When we think of the eco-

nomical interests which go through the court system of our Nation and have their problems adjudged by judicial minds, for the protection of the public interest, then it is clear that Mr. Broadwater should recognize that even in private disputes, such as this one, which at this stage, at least, are not subject to being submitted to a court, the parties at least owe it to the public interest to submit the dispute to consideration by a judicial mind, for a determination of their relative interests in the dispute.

So, Mr. President, I am keenly disappointed that in this case the management simply says, "We are not going to accept arbitration." But let the record be perfectly clear that the union has accepted arbitration.

Mr. President, I hold no brief for the union which is involved in this case. I know nothing about the merits of the demands of the union in this case. I have not studied the union's economic demands, and I do not know whether the union is entitled to a wage increase in the amount of even 1 cent. But based upon experience with matters going on about us each day, I do know that at the present time in the United States there seems to be general recognition on the part of industry that in the year 1955 labor is entitled to some economic improvements. I am perfectly willing to let those who study the evidence, after its submission, judge whether the union has any merits to its claims. But I do not think we should say to a company which is carrying on its business under a privilege which we, the Congress, have granted to it, "We are going to let you resort to jungle law for settlement of the dispute, because we are going to allow you to act in a way which we believe is contrary to our conception of your duty to the public."

Mr. President, in essence, that is my position in connection with this matter. If a strike occurs at midnight, I wish to say that the major responsibility for it will rest upon an adamant management which has not fully appreciated its responsibility.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5560) relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 366) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint



resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1718. An act to provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954;

S. 2266. An act to continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956;

H. R. 619. An act to provide that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust";

H. R. 4853. An act to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Pacific Northern Timber Co.;

H. R. 5560. An act relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6239. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6367. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6795. An act to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6992. An act to extend for 1 year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit; and

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following joint resolutions were each read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to authorize the designation of October 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 366. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

### STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately preceding action on the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 366, presented by the Senator from Ari-

zona [Mr. HAYDEN], a statement showing the status of appropriation bills for the first session of the 84th Congress.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because I wish to commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] for the very excellent job which has been done on the appropriation bills this year, and to commend the distinguished ranking minority member of that committee [Mr. BRIDGES], who was chairman of the committee last year. My recollection is that last year all appropriation bills, except final supplemental bills, were passed by the end of the fiscal year. I also wish to commend the other body for getting the appropriation bills to us, and the very efficient work which the Senate Committee on Appropriations has done under the chairmanships of both the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from New Hampshire.

There being no objection, the statement of the status of appropriation bills was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Status of appropriation bills, 1st sess., 84th Cong.*

Number of bill	Short title	Passed House	Received and referred in Senate	Re-reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to conference	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Number of law
							Senate	House		
H. R. 2091	Urgent Deficiency, 1955.....	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	x x x	x x x	x x x	Jan. 25	3
H. J. Res. 252	Additional Justice, 1955.....	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	x x x	x x x	x x x	Mar. 21	13
H. R. 4876	Treasury, Post Office, 1956.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 19	May 20	May 23	June 1	51
H. R. 5046	Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, 1956.....	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	June 2	June 6	June 22				
H. R. 4903	Second Supplemental, 1955.....	Mar. 18	Mar. 22	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 18	Apr. 20	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	24
H. R. 5085	Interior, 1956.....	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	May 2	May 5	May 9	June 8	June 8	June 16	78
H. R. 5239	Agriculture, 1956.....	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Apr. 21	Apr. 26	May 2	May 17	May 17	May 23	40
H. R. 5240	Independent Offices, 1956.....	Mar. 30	Apr. 1	June 2	June 6	June 16	June 23	June 22	June 30	112
H. R. 5502	State, Justice, Judiciary, 1956.....	Apr. 14	Apr. 18	May 26	May 31	June 23				
H. R. 6042	Department of Defense, 1956.....	May 12	May 13	June 14	June 20	June 21	June 30	June 30		
H. J. Res. 310	Second Deficiency, 1955.....	May 19	May 20	May 23	May 25	x x x	x x x	x x x	May 27	48
H. R. 6239	District of Columbia, 1956.....	May 19	May 20	June 22	June 23	June 27	June 30	June 30		
H. R. 6367	Commerce, 1956.....	May 24	May 25	June 10	June 16	June 27	June 29	June 29		
H. R. 6499	General Government Matters, 1956.....	June 1	June 2	June 17	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 23	June 29	110
H. R. 6766	Public Works, 1956.....	June 16	June 17							
H. J. Res. 366	Temporary, 1956.....	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	x x x	x x x	x x x		

### TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand that the House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 366) extending the appropriations for certain of the Government departments.

As the Presiding Officer (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair) is aware, the Senate has acted upon every appropriation bill which has been sent to it, with the exception of the public works appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee has never had a finer record. I am informed that tomorrow, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee plans to report the public works appropriations bill. It is our hope that the Senate may take it up on Tuesday next, discuss it, and pass it at an early date. Thereafter there will be before the Senate the legislative appropriation bill, the supplemental appropriation bill, and the foreign aid appropriation bill.

However, in view of the fact that the House has passed House Joint Resolution

366, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, I desire to have that measure considered by the Senate at this time.

There is no controversy over the joint resolution. I have conferred with the minority leader about it. The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has discussed it with the ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. BRIDGES]; and the Senator from Arizona is prepared to ask for Senate action at this time on the joint resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 366) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes; and I request unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. President, let me say that when I received a copy of the joint resolution as reported, I referred it to the Director

of the Bureau of the Budget. I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a letter I have received from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, saying he has examined the joint resolution, and has no objection to it.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1955.

Memorandum for: Hon. CARL HAYDEN, chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee.  
Subject: Changes made by House Appropriations Committee in proposed method of providing for increased pay costs for fiscal year 1955.

The following is submitted in response to a telephone request from Mr. Everard Smith for a statement of the differences between title II of the joint resolution reported by the House Committee on Appropriations this morning and the submission of the President dated June 28, 1955 (H. Doc. No. 197):

1. The House committee amended the first paragraph by adding to the end thereof the following: "but no appropriation, fund, or



authorization may be increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, 84th Congress."

This amendment apparently is to make clearer that the indefinite appropriation is to be used for no purpose other than to meet 1955 pay increase costs. Since the proposal transmitted by the President contemplated use of the appropriation for no other purpose, this amendment will create no problems.

2. The House committee made no change in section 202.

3. The House committee amended the proviso in section 203 to require approval by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of the transfers authorized by section 202, as well as the certifications required by section 203. In addition, the House committee changed the last part of the proviso to read "shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget" instead of "shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget." Neither of these amendments is objectionable.

4. Section 204 is included in the resolution exactly as proposed.

5. Section 205, which relates to the anti-deficiency law, is considerably briefer than the language proposed by the President. However, since the substance of the President's proposal is retained in the House committee version, the amendment is not objectionable.

6. The President proposed inclusion of a section which would have waived the requirement for reporting to the Congress those apportionments for the fiscal year 1956 which were approved on a deficiency basis solely on account of the pay increase costs for that year. This section was eliminated by the House committee. While it would have eliminated some paper work, its omission is acceptable.

7. The President also proposed inclusion of a section specifically waiving limitations on personal services to the extent necessary to permit payment in the fiscal year 1955 of the pay increases. This section was omitted from the joint resolution on the grounds that it is unnecessary. The House committee report states: "The language of the resolution is broad enough to permit payment of all amounts specifically due under these two laws for the fiscal year 1955"; and it is my understanding that the staff of the House committee intends to so advise the General Accounting Office. Under the circumstances, it is not believed that omission of the proposed section will create any problems.

8. In section 206 of the joint resolution the House committee made the following changes from the President's submission: In subsection (a) the words "made available" are substituted for the word "appropriated." In the proviso in subsection (b) the date August 31 was changed to August 15. In subsection (c) the dates September 30 and October 31 were changed to September 15 and October 15. None of the changes in this section are objectionable.

ROWLAND HUGHES,  
Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 366) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CHANGES IN REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 184) to make certain changes in the regulation of public utilities in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 5, line 15, after the word "transit", strike out "engineer" and insert "coordinator"; in line 19, after the word "transit", strike out "engineer" and insert "expert"; on page 6, line 3, after the word "authorizer", strike out "and commissioners' salary increased" and insert "and clarification of provisions relating to commissioners' salary"; and in line 7, after the word "such", strike out "section is amended by deleting '\$7,500' in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof '\$13,000', and by" and insert "section is amended by deleting 'at the rate of \$7,500 per annum' in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof 'to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended', and by."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Public Utilities Regulation Act of 1955."

### TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO ACT CREATING PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

#### USE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES' DEPRECIATION FUNDS

SEC. 101. Paragraph 16 of section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 16. That every public utility shall make proper and adequate provision for depreciation. The Commission shall ascertain and determine what are the proper and adequate rates of depreciation for the various classes of property of each public utility. These rates shall be such as will provide the amounts required over and above the expense of maintenance to keep such property in a state of efficiency corresponding to the progress of the industry. Each public utility shall conform its depreciation accounts to such rates so ascertained and determined by the Commission. The Commission may make changes in such rates of depreciation from time to time as it may find to be necessary. The Commission shall also prescribe rules, regulations, and forms of accounts regarding such depreciation which the public utility is required to carry into effect. The Commission shall provide for such depreciation in fixing the rates, tolls, and charges to be paid by the public."

#### ELIMINATION OF FREE DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES OF HEARING TRANSCRIPTS

SEC. 102. Paragraph 53 of such section is amended by deleting the last sentence which reads as follows: "A copy of such transcript shall be furnished on demand, free of cost, to any party to such investigation."

#### ACQUISITION OF CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

SEC. 103. Such section is amended by inserting after paragraph 54 the following new paragraph:

"PAR. 54A. (a) It shall be unlawful (1) unless approved by order of the Commission as provided in this paragraph for any person to acquire control in any manner whatsoever of any public utility subject to the provisions of this section, and (2) to maintain any such control established in violation of this paragraph. Any person seeking approval to acquire control of a public utility in accordance with this paragraph shall make application to the Commission, in such form as shall be required by the Commission. Upon receiving any such application the Commission shall determine, after public hearing with notice on such application, whether the acquisition of control by such person would be consistent with the public interest. If it finds that such acquisition is consistent with the public interest, the Commission shall by order approve such acquisition. In the administration of this paragraph the Commission shall give consideration to (1) the effect of such control on the management of the utility, its financial practices and policies, (2) the effect upon the public interest of a change in control of the utility, including the willingness of the management to recognize the paramount public interest in the exercise of a public franchise, (3) the experience of those seeking control in the particular type of utility operation, (4) the relationship of the person seeking control to associates in other businesses in the District of Columbia or elsewhere and his relationship to any other public utility operating in the metropolitan area, and (5) the effect upon the employees of the utility involved.

"(b) The Commission may establish such orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph."

#### CHANGE OF COMMISSION'S ORDERS

SEC. 104. Paragraph 62 of such section is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 62. The Commission may, at any time, upon notice to the public utility and after opportunity to be heard as provided in paragraph 40 of this section, rescind, alter, or amend any order fixing any rate or rates, tolls, charges, or schedules, or any other order made by the Commission, and fix the time or times thereafter when the newly prescribed rate or rates or any part of the newly prescribed rates shall be made effective, and certified copies of the same shall be served and take effect as herein provided for original orders."

#### REGULATION OF RATES

SEC. 105. Paragraph 94 of such section is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 94. Any public utility desiring to advance or discontinue any established rate or rates may make application to the Commission in writing, stating the advance in or discontinuance of the rate or rates desired, giving the reasons for such advance or discontinuance. Upon receiving such application the Commission shall fix a time and place for hearing, and give such notice to the interested parties as shall be proper and reasonable. If after such hearing and investigation the Commission shall find that the change or discontinuance applied for is reasonable, fair, and just, it shall grant the application, either in whole or in part. Any public utility affected by any order of the Commission made under the provisions of this paragraph may commence a proceeding against it as provided in this section."

#### AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSIT COORDINATOR

SEC. 106. Such section is amended by inserting after paragraph 95 the following new paragraph:

"PAR. 95A. The Commission is authorized to employ a qualified transit expert for the purpose of making transit and traffic studies and surveys, advising and making recommendations to the Commission, and cooper-



ating with other public officials, transit officials, and others, in matters dealing with transit and traffic problems, including use of streets and highways and highway and safety planning; cooperating with comparable groups in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of Columbia; and coordinating his studies and surveys with the activities of those groups."

**SUBSTITUTE FOR ENGINEER COMMISSIONER  
AUTHORIZED AND CLARIFICATION OF PRO-  
VISIONS RELATING TO COMMISSIONERS' SALARY**

SEC. 107. Subparagraph (a) of paragraph 97 of such section is amended by deleting "at the rate of \$7,500 per annum" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended," and by inserting at the end of such subparagraph the following: "Wherever the term 'Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia' is used in this section, such term shall be deemed to mean either the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia or such of the assistants to the Engineer Commissioner as the said Engineering Commissioner may designate, from time to time, to act in his place and stead in the consideration and disposition of any investigation, inquiry, hearing, or other matter within the powers of the Commission; and any of the assistants to the Engineer Commissioner so designated, shall, with respect to the specific investigation, inquiry, hearing, or other matter he has been designated to consider and dispose of, be deemed to be a commissioner of the Public Utilities Commission."

**TITLE II—TRANSPORTATION FARES FOR SCHOOL-  
CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
REGULATION PROVIDED FOR**

SEC. 201. Notwithstanding the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved January 14, 1933, and the provisions of the unification agreement incorporated therein, and notwithstanding the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia at a reduced fare," approved February 25, 1931, the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia shall fix the rate of fare for transportation by street railway and bus of schoolchildren going to and from public, parochial, or like schools in the District of Columbia at not more than one-half the cash fare established from time to time by the Public Utilities Commission for regular route transportation within the District of Columbia, and shall establish rules and regulations governing the use thereof. No fares for schoolchildren shall be available to persons over 18 years of age.

**TITLE III—SEPARABILITY**

SEC. 301. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**THE DIXON-YATES CONTRACT**

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] stated that Mr. Adolphe H. Wenzell, a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget, may have violated section 434 of the Criminal Code.

Section 434 prohibits any person acting as an officer or an agent of the United States for the transaction of business with any business entity in which he is an officer or in which he is directly or indirectly interested in the profits.

I am advised that at no time did Mr. Wenzell act for the Bureau of the Budget

or any other agency for the transaction of business with the First Boston Corp. or the Dixon-Yates interests. Mr. Wenzell's role at meetings which have been referred to was that of an observer. He was there in that capacity in order to familiarize himself with the details of the development of proposals which were then being considered for submission to the Government by outside interests, in order that he might later be able to advise as to whether any resulting proposals would be feasible and sound from a financial standpoint. Second, the First Boston Corp., of which Mr. Wenzell was an officer during the period when these meetings were held, did not profit directly or indirectly from any services it may have rendered in connection with the Dixon-Yates contract.

During the early period of the development of the idea for supplying the Government's power needs from private sources, many meetings were held with numerous persons both in and out of the Government. These meetings were attended by staffs of the Government agencies involved and the staffs of the private interests which were attempting to supply the Government's needs. At nearly all of these meetings there were persons present as observers who took no active part in the discussions. There is no significance whatever in the fact that Mr. Hughes was unable to recall that Mr. Paul Miller attended a meeting at the Bureau of the Budget on some particular date, or that he did not immediately recall having met Mr. Miller at all. It is not customary at larger meetings that all of the participants be directly introduced to all of the other participants, and frequently in these meetings they were identified merely as members of the staffs of either the Government or of the private interests concerned with the matters under consideration.

There appears to be a deliberate attempt to confuse the exact nature of the participation of Mr. Wenzell in this matter by giving the word "financing" a double meaning. The situation was simply this: Mr. Wenzell's advice was sought on the feasibility of financing a proposal along the lines of the one ultimately submitted by the Dixon-Yates group. Matters such as the proportion of equity to debt and the probable rate of interest on debt were clearly within his competence and it was on such matters that his advice was sought. It is important to note that the questions on these matters related to the feasibility of funding the project in the manner contemplated by Messrs. Dixon and Yates and of obtaining such funding at an interest rate sufficiently low to permit them to make a reasonable offer to the Government. The questions on these matters did not relate to the manner in which the funds would be obtained or who would arrange for them or who would supply them.

Further, as Mr. Hughes has testified, Mr. Wenzell did not take part in any determinations whatsoever with respect to the policy underlying the Dixon-Yates contract nor did he have any part whatsoever in determining whether the

Dixon-Yates proposal should be accepted.

There can be no doubt that all of the pertinent facts with respect to the Dixon-Yates contract have previously been made available to the Congress and to the public. This information covers all of the meetings of any significance and includes all of the documents of any importance.

It is entirely unreasonable to expect that every single meeting and every scrap of paper connected with this or any other contract should be made available either to the Congress or to the public for the simple reason that it would be impossible to do so. During the course of the negotiations preceding and following the submission of the Dixon-Yates proposals and the action leading up to the acceptance of their revised proposal of April 10, 1954, there were many, many meetings of which no records were kept. Similarly, there were prepared many drafts of letters and memoranda which were discarded or substantially revised. To demand preliminary drafts of documents prepared in a Government agency which differ from the documents finally decided upon and issued by the head of that agency is to dignify every original idea of every officer or employee as a product bearing the endorsement of the agency. Obviously, no agency could be expected to protect the interests of the Government if it were forced to operate under such conditions. Such a procedure would be like bringing into court, in a suit on a contract, all of the provisions which had been considered by the parties in their negotiations but excluded from the contract itself. It is the final contract which must be submitted to the scrutiny of the court and on which the case must be judged, just as in this matter the record must be made on the final issuances and not on the preliminary drafts of the Government agencies involved.

It is extremely doubtful whether there has ever been so much information made available with respect to the pertinent details of any other Government contract executed on behalf of the United States. The chronological listing of events and publication of documents involved in the negotiations preceding the execution of this contract, which were issued by the Bureau of the Budget and the Atomic Energy Commission last August, comprise a complete record of those negotiations and it is absurd to suggest that any pertinent information has been withheld. The fact that Mr. Wenzell's name was not mentioned in this chronology is of no more significance than the fact that the names of other employees of the Bureau of the Budget were not mentioned, nor the fact that the names of employees of the AEC were not mentioned, nor the fact that the names of various employees of the Dixon-Yates group were not mentioned. These names were omitted by agreement between Admiral Strauss and Mr. Hughes to identify only the principals in the proceeding and not their staff members. This agreement was reached to facilitate the preparation of a complete summary



Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like for the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to tell us, if Mr. Nehru and Mr. Menon do not have a right to speak for the people of India, who does have the right to speak with authority for those people?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. They are speaking for the people of India.

Ambassador Bowles had this to say. He was before the committee and was being questioned about the Indian people and what they know about this, and he said in answer to a question:

I do not think down in the villages they are aware of the stand that Nehru is taking with Red China.

That is on page 518. Then the question was asked:

They do not even know that he is endeavoring to admit Red China into the United Nations or anything like that?

He said:

I do not think the average villager in the back country has ever heard of the United Nations. Once I went into an area on the west coast of India with my wife in a small boat—just the two of us. My wife could speak the language, and thus we could get along. They had never heard of an American Ambassador.

Now, with all the millions of dollars that we have been sending over there, in the back country they do not know what Nehru is doing about the admission of Red China. They do not know even, as Mr. Bowles said, that there is an American Ambassador over there.

Now, on page 126 of the hearings I will read you some more that was said about the impression that we made on India with these millions of dollars that we have given them. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], was doing the talking. He said:

Last year I asked about Mr. Deshmukh's comment to us. The only thing in our technical assistance for which he had a favorable word was that he thought the student exchange program might have some benefit. He didn't have another single word in favor of our technical assistance.

Now, that is what the gentleman from Minnesota said on page 126 of these hearings. So, the truth of the business is we are not getting credit from the people of India for what we have been doing for them. We will not get it for the money carried in this bill, and Nehru and the other leaders are speaking for India.

Now, I called the Treasury Department yesterday and found that we have given away since 1945 \$50,026,000,000. There ought to be a halt to it somewhere, and here is the place where I think we can safely reduce this bill by \$70 million.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided and there were—ayes 59, noes 104.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I did not have an opportunity during the debate on the preceding amendment to read what I am going to read to the House now. But, for the benefit of Members of the House, particularly those from the cotton-producing States where acreage is being controlled, where the production of cotton in the United States is being limited, I want to read some excerpts from a report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the other body under the chairmanship of the senior Senator from my State. This report is dated April 25 of this year and was written following rather extensive subcommittee hearings on the subject of cotton surpluses in the United States, and on ways and means of getting rid of our cotton surpluses.

This report attributes our buildup of cotton surpluses to several things, not the least of which they state to be increased foreign production of cotton. I read from this report:

Foreign countries, with suitable climatic and soils conditions for the production of cotton, and in need of an exportable commodity to provide them with needed exchange or barter in world markets, turned to cotton as a safe commodity to produce, because our fixed cotton-producing policy guaranteed them a market for their full production at profitable prices.

The committee goes further and says:

In several instances part of the expansion has been carried out with private American capital and with United States Government-financed technical assistance. In addition to the technical assistance the United States Government, through gifts, grants, and loans for economic developments, including irrigation facilities, equipment, etc., has actively and materially assisted the expansion of existing cotton-growing areas and the creation of new such areas in foreign lands.

Now listen to this. This is an official report of a committee of the other body and I quote further:

In fact, our Government is largely responsible for the increased foreign production.

Let us take the country of India. The figures show that the 5-year average plantings for the United States from 1945 to 1949, in cotton, was 21,258,000 acres. Our 5-year average from 1950 through 1954 was 22,848,000 acres. Now what about India? India planted, during the 5-year period from 1945 to 1949, 11,306,000 acres, but they went up to 16,526,000 acres during the last 5-year period.

Who financed the planting of those new 5 million acres of cotton in India? We did, of course, with our tax money,

we even taxed the American cotton farmers to help do it. Sometimes I just wonder if members of our Committee on Foreign Affairs give any thought to the welfare of the American farmer when they think about subsidizing the production of cotton in other countries, and as a result glut the world market and make it necessary for us to curtail the production of our farm commodities at home.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. In the first place, I might remind the gentleman I do not entirely disagree with him and I do not take issue with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES] in what he said, because I have said before the committee for 5 years that we should be, over the long range, developing industrial products in many of these countries and trading our agricultural products to them for those products. It is that simple. So I agree with a great deal of what the gentleman has said and what the gentleman from Missouri has said.

However, let me remind the gentleman that when he talks about those cotton-producing areas, the cotton he is talking about in India and a great many other places is competing with Egyptian cotton; it is competing with cotton in Ethiopia and a great many other places—and some, I will admit, in the State of California and some in Texas, but not a great deal. The cotton from the gentleman's part of the country is the short-staple cotton. This is long-staple cotton, and it is used for an entirely different purpose. Therefore it is not in direct competition. If the gentleman would make that distinction in the thesis he assumes I would agree with him.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I was quoting as my authority a report of a Senate subcommittee, and that subcommittee did not take the same slant that the gentleman has just mentioned. Perhaps he would like to take issue with the Senate subcommittee report. I cannot agree with my friend from Texas.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as the committee to escort our distinguished guest into the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD].



## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

## VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF HON. U NU, PRIME MINISTER OF BURMA

During the recess the following occurred:

The Doorkeeper announced the Honorable U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma. The Prime Minister of Burma, escorted by the Committee of Representatives, entered the hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is my great pleasure, and I deem it a high privilege, to present our guest today, the head of a Government composed of proud people, a parliamentary Government, a friend of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Burma. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The PRIME MINISTER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, I have just had the pleasure of talking briefly with your colleagues in the Senate. As you know, we also have a bicameral legislature in Burma; but we adopted the parliamentary system of government, so that one of my duties as Prime Minister is to serve as leader of the majority party in our Chamber of Deputies. So it is a special pleasure to stand here before the sister branch of the United States Government.

I can tell your renowned Speaker that his reputation as a parliamentarian has been known to me for many years, and I must confess that I am pleased that our majority in the Chamber of Deputies is somewhat more substantial than his.

I promise you that my remarks will be far more brief than they normally are before the Chamber in Rangoon, but there is one thing that I should like to mention because it makes me feel very close to the United States. It is this: In the very early days of our respective histories as independent nations, even under the greatest stress, we both maintained our faith in the democratic system and in democratic institutions.

Like most fighters for independence, I studied the history of the American Revolution and draw sustenance from it. Therefore I am aware that in the darkest days of your revolution there were voices raised to advise you to forsake, for the time being at least, the methods of democracy in favor of some strong authority. But the founders of your country did not yield their faith. They dealt with the fearful, the apathetic, and even with the traitors, according to democratic principles.

As you know, our new democracy in Burma was seriously threatened by subversive revolt almost as soon as it was born. Communists and anti-Communists, both inspired from abroad, took up arms against our Government. For a while it looked as though all was lost.

Like your revolutionary leaders, we were advised to abandon the principles of democracy in favor of strong-arm methods. But I am proud to say that we kept faith and stuck to the methods of democracy. We also treated the fearful, the apathetic, and even the traitors, according to democratic principles.

The history and experience of the founders of your country, Mr. Speaker, helped us to keep the faith during the darkest hours. For this, we shall always be grateful to the United States of America.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Those who so desire may come up and greet the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister of Burma stood in the well of the House and received Members of the House of Representatives.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

## TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 366) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the usual resolution that comes in every year when we have bills that have not been passed by both Houses or where conference reports have not been adopted. It also has a provision in it providing for pay increases that this Congress has passed. I will ask the gentleman from Missouri if there is anything else in the resolution.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from New York has very accurately outlined the situation.

This is the usual stereotyped resolution resorted to when supply bills have not been enacted by the end of the fiscal year and departments are without funds pending action by the Congress.

In all instances we provide for the lesser rate in House and Senate bills. No provision is made for new activities. The money is to be taken out of the eventual appropriation when it becomes available. Items not yet in any bill are provided for at the rate of the budget estimate or the current rate, whichever is lower. And the resolution expires on July 31 or on enactment of the annual bill.

Title II provides for retroactive increased pay for 1955 for the period extending from March 1 to June 30, inclusive. Provision is indefinite for additional needs but cannot exceed the cost

of additional pay. Of course, provision is made for reports to Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government, namely:

## TITLE I—TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

(a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary (plus increased pay costs pursuant to law) for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1956:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act; District of Columbia Appropriation Act; Public Works Appropriation Act;

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, plus increased pay costs pursuant to law, or (2) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Legislative branch;

Funds appropriated to the President, Emergency fund for international affairs;

President's Commission on Veterans Pensions;

Export-Import Bank of Washington;

Small Business Administration;

Federal Civil Defense Administration, Civil defense functions of Federal agencies (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare functions only);

Department of Agriculture, Agricultural conservation program service (wind-erosion control);

Department of Defense, Government and relief in occupied areas;

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Conservation and development of mineral resources (Rifle, Colorado); Fish and Wildlife Service, Investigation of resources (International Convention for High Seas Fisheries);



Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be expended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1955 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provisions for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1955, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures, therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1955. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this title.

#### TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

For costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress, for any branch of the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appropriation, fund, or authorization may be increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress.

SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of an appropriation, fund, or authorization properly chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress, is authorized to transfer thereto, from the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control and expiring for obligation on June 30, 1955, such amounts as may be necessary for meeting such costs.

SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for each appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, or authorization for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That any transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certification made under the authority of this section by an officer in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifications authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the following officers shall be deemed to have administrative control of appropriations, funds, or authorizations available within their respective organizational units—

(a) For the legislative branch:  
The Clerk of the House;  
The Secretary of the Senate;  
The Librarian of Congress;  
The Architect of the Capitol;  
The Public Printer;  
The Comptroller General of the United States;

The Chairman of any commission in or under the legislative branch.

(b) For the judiciary:  
The Administrative Officer of the United States Courts.

(c) For the executive branch:  
The head of each department, agency, or corporation in or under the executive branch.

(d) For the municipal government of the District of Columbia:

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, 84th Congress, shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation, fund, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

(b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pursuant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the Government as of June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no appropriation made by this title shall be warranted, and no transfer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15, 1955.

(c) A complete report of the appropriations and transfers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not later than September 15, 1955, by the officers described in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consolidated report not later than October 15, 1955.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON as a committee amendment: On page 2, strike out lines 13 and 14.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is made necessary by agreement today in both the House and the Senate on the conference reports on the Department of Defense Appropriation Act and the District of Columbia Appropriation Act. The resolution is no longer applicable to these bills and reference to them should be eliminated. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. NORRELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7117), making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1036), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HORAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

#### DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 293, Rept. No. 1037), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3210) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto for final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings that took place during the recess may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BROUGHT IN UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5560) relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 13 and 14 and insert:

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after July 1, 1955, and before July 1, 1958."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.



(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, when H. R. 5560 passed the House it provided permanent authority for the duty-free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. I explained the provisions of this bill in my remarks on June 23, 1955, when it was considered by the House.

Briefly, this legislation has been in effect on a temporary basis since 1942, and under present law it is scheduled to expire today. The Department of Defense requested that the legislation be made permanent.

In making this authority permanent, our committee adopted an amendment which limited the duty-free privilege, under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department, to persons in the service of the United States who return to this country upon the termination of an assignment of extended duty outside the country. The committee also was advised by the Treasury Department that in the administration of this law, the Department would ordinarily limit importations of liquor and tobacco products to the amount which may now be imported duty-free by returning United States residents who have made a trip abroad.

The only amendment adopted by the Senate is to make the House bill effective for a period of 3 years, instead of its becoming permanent legislation as passed by the House.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that the matter to which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] has referred has met the unanimous approval of the members of the Ways and Means Committee. It is a matter of some urgency and should be approved by the House today.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1955

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 2090) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, S. 2090, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDS. I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman whether he is referring to section 6 or section 7.

Mr. RICHARDS. Section 6.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection. I wish to speak on section 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to take all of 5 minutes. I rise, however, to seek certain information that I was not able to find either in the majority or the minority report on this bill. It relates to the matter of unexpended balances.

I wonder if the chairman could advise me, or some other member of the committee could advise me, whether there is any breakdown of the unobligated balances.

I think the chairman of the committee will recall that last year when we considered the mutual security appropriation bill a considerable point was made by the Committee on Appropriations as to the bookkeeping of this agency and the inability to determine what funds were obligated and what were not. At that time we were advised that the Comptroller was going to go into a thorough study of the bookkeeping and general operation of these funds. I am wondering now if the chairman as the result of the work of the past year is able to tell us what the status is of this \$8 billion that is listed as unexpended. What part of that is unobligated?

Mr. RICHARDS. I would say to the gentleman that I agree with his dissatisfaction with regard to the bookkeeping. I think there has been some improvement. The latest overall unexpended balance we have is \$8,717,000,000, that is the latest and best figure we can get. In the report on page 11 is a breakdown of the unexpended balance of military funds as near as we could get this information when the report was written.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Do I correctly understand from the chairman that this unexpended balance is also unobligated?

Mr. RICHARDS. No.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is the point I am trying to make. I was wondering what part of that is obligated and what part of it is unobligated.

Mr. RICHARDS. It has been variously estimated. The best figure we could get at first was that it was \$200 million. The best figure we can get now is that it is \$670 million.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. It is all obligated except \$600 million?

Mr. RICHARDS. That is right. That is the difference between the two.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that at the beginning of our hearing those in charge

of this program said they thought they were going to be able to get all but \$100 million obligated before June 30. But later they said that in order to meet the requirements of certain amendments in the appropriation bill they could not make the target without being reckless in their making of obligations. They said the unobligated amount might be \$600 million. They told us this frankly. We asked them not to go ahead and obligate funds for programs they were not absolutely sure of. They had general plans for those programs but they were not sufficiently firm so they could nail them down in a contract.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I do not think it is to their credit that they necessarily have it all obligated. I believe last year one of the criticisms that was made was that in the last month of the fiscal year they tried to get everything obligated they possibly could in order to make it look as though there was not any carryover this Congress could work its way on.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is right.

Mr. JUDD. I agree. The gentleman will recall that in order to avoid improper last-minute obligations, we put an amendment in the bill last year that not more than 25 percent could be obligated in the last 2 months of the fiscal year. They played it straight with us this year, I think.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I have been informed in the last few minutes that the amount of unobligated funds is not \$600-some-odd millions but has been reduced to about \$200 million, because the Bureau of the Budget has within the last day or so apportioned to defense the \$420 million which they had been holding, and that will be reserved for defense.

(Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, for the third day I have listened with great interest to the debate on this foreign-aid bill now before the House.

I have read the bill and the report which accompanies the bill and which explains the committee's action.

While I favor the expenditure of funds for some of the items for this bill which totals \$3,285,800,000, I must express my opposition to the giving of our taxpayers dollars to such countries as India and Yugoslavia, because certainly the rulers of those countries have shown very little if any signs for many, many years, that they believe in us, or in our American way of doing things. Truth is they have shown too often by their words and deeds that they believe in the exact opposite. While the amounts requested in this bill for these countries are small comparatively speaking, still I have strong misgivings in further attempts to buy their friendship with American dollars.

Also, Mr. Chairman, there remains in the FOA coffers unexpended, approximately \$8 billion from previously appropriated funds, of course they claim that all but \$600 million plus is unobli-

Public Law 123 - 84th Congress

Chapter 255 - 1st Session

H. J. Res. 366

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

(a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary (plus increased pay costs pursuant to law) for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1956:

69 Stat. 238.

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

69 Stat. 239.

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Public Works Appropriation Act;

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1955 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, plus increased pay costs pursuant to law, or (2) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Legislative branch;

Funds appropriated to the President, Emergency fund for international affairs;

President's Commission on Veterans Pensions;

Export-Import Bank of Washington;

Small Business Administration;



Federal Civil Defense Administration, Civil defense functions of Federal agencies (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare functions only);

Department of Agriculture, Agricultural conservation program service (wind-erosion control);

Department of Defense, Government and relief in occupied areas;

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Conservation and development of mineral resources (Rifle, Colorado); Fish and Wildlife Service, Investigation of resources (International Convention for High Seas Fisheries);

Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be expended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1955 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1955, whichever first occurs.

64 Stat. 765.

31 USC 665.

69 Stat. 239.

69 Stat. 240.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1955. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this title.

## TITLE II

### INCREASED PAY COSTS

Ante, pp. 88,  
172.

For costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress, for any branch of the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appropriation, fund, or authorization may be increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress.

SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of an appropriation, fund, or authorization properly chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress, is authorized to transfer thereto, from the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control and expiring for obligation on June 30, 1955, such amounts as may be necessary for meeting such costs.

SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for each appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall be added to the



pertinent appropriation, fund, or authorization for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That any transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certification made under the authority of this section by an officer in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifications authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the following officers shall be deemed to have administrative control of appropriations, funds, or authorizations available within their respective organizational units—

(a) For the legislative branch:

The Clerk of the House;

The Secretary of the Senate;

The Librarian of Congress;

The Architect of the Capitol;

The Public Printer;

The Comptroller General of the United States;

The Chairman of any commission in or under the legislative branch.

(b) For the judiciary:

The Administrative Officer of the United States Courts.

69 Stat. 240.

(c) For the executive branch:

69 Stat. 241.

The head of each department, agency, or corporation in or under the executive branch.

(d) For the municipal government of the District of Columbia:

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs in the fiscal year 1955 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 68 and 94, Eighty-fourth Congress, shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

Ante, pp. 88,

172.

64 Stat. 765.

SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation, fund, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

(b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pursuant to this title shall be recorded on the books of the Government as of June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That no appropriation made by this title shall be warranted, and no transfer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15, 1955.

(c) A complete report of the appropriations and transfers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not later than September 15, 1955, by the officers described in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consolidated report not later than October 15, 1955.

Reports.

Approved June 30, 1955.

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